

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 84-101 are pending. Applicants note with appreciation the allowance of Claims 84-92. Claims 93-101 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ohara et al. (United States Patent No. 6,052,117).

Applicants respectfully submit that claims 93-101 are allowable over Ohara et al. Significantly, Ohara et al. does not teach or suggest learning through directed problem solving, such as prompting, nor does Ohara provide positive and negative feedback. Ohara et al. describes how the child interacts with the device at col. 7, lines 8 through 24.

In operation, the user can utilize the wand or pen 103. The user can touch the electronic book which, for example, can be subject to a location detection circuit on the open page 104. For example, an elephant 105 could be touched, and then subsequently the operator can designate where he or she wishes to place the elephant on the screen of the television monitor 107 by contacting the touch panel 106 with a pen, or even a finger, in an alternative embodiment. A child is even able to relocate the elephant on the television monitor through the use of a joystick input 108. The elephant can move on the screen while making sounds which could be associated with an elephant, from the speaker 109 on the toy device, or from the speaker 110 mounted on the television receiver.

In a similar manner, the other characters and indicia, e.g., monkey, mountain, etc., can be designated from the electronic book 100 and located on the television monitor 107 in order to draw a picture on the television screen. The control buttons 111 can be used for designating the location of characters, while the slide control member 112 can be used for changing the color of the screen or the characters.

In contrast to Ohara et al., the present invention is directed to educating a child through problem solving. The child is prompted with a problem that can be solved by manipulating one or more graspable objects in a desired fashion. The child evidences his or her solution to the problem by the child manipulating one or more graspable objects in the desired fashion. As claimed, a child is prompted and the prompt is designed to cause the child to "cognitively react by manipulating one or more graspable objects in a desired fashion." See Claims 93 and 98.

The invention then determines if the child has provided a correct response. As claimed, the appliance detects the location of the one or more objects and "determines whether the location of the one or more graspable objects placed or

manipulated on the work space corresponds to a desired response." See Claims 93 and 98.

Ohara et al. does not teach or suggest prompting the child to cognitively react by manipulating one or more graspable objects in a desired fashion as required by each of the claims of the present application. Moreover, Ohara et al. does not teach determining whether the location of the one or more graspable objects placed or manipulated on the work space corresponds to a desired response.

As a result, Ohara et al. neither anticipates nor renders obvious the present invention. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection of Claims 93-101 be withdrawn.

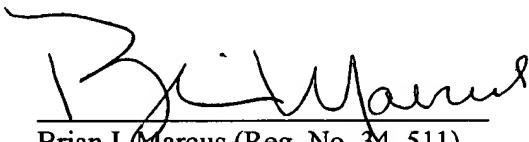
Applicants have amended an informality appearing in Claims 84 and 93; namely, "...an desired..." has been amended to "...a desired..." This amendment corrects an informality and is not made for the purposes of the patentability of the claims.

Based on the above, reconsideration of Claims 93-101 is respectfully requested.

Should further questions remain, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney by telephone.

Respectfully submitted,

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